

MOOSE JAW TIMES.

VOL. VII.—NO. 46.

MOOSE JAW, N. W. T., FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1896.

\$1.50 PER ANNUM.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Under this head Business Cards not exceeding one inch, ten dollars per annum.

W. M. GRAYSON, Barrister, Advocate, Conveyancer, Notary Public, Etc. Office Main St. Moose Jaw, N. W. T. Agent for the Canada Northwest Land Company, Limited, and the Trustees of Moose Jaw Town Site.

J. G. GORDON, Barrister, Advocate, etc. Agent for the Manitoba and North West Land Co. Office, High St. Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

W. J. NELSON, Barrister, Advocate, Conveyancer. Room 10, Alderden House, River St. E., Moose Jaw.

C. JOHNSTONE, Barrister, Advocate, Etc. Office: Court House, 1st St., Regina.

A. R. TURNBULL, M.D., C.M. Office in Bole's block, cor. Main and River streets.

D. R. F. SIZE, L.D.S., M.R.C.D.S. SURGEON DENTIST. Will visit Moose Jaw the 29th and 30th of each month. Regina office open from 18th to 29th of each month.

H. McDUGALL, Deputy Registrar. H. Moose Jaw District, for Births, Marriages and Deaths.

I. O. F. Court Moose Jaw. No. 509, holds its regular meeting in Annable Hall, on the last Tuesday of each month, at 8 o'clock p.m. Every member is requested to attend.

Next regular meeting will be held on Tuesday, April 26th. F. G. Herder, C.R. J. E. Annable, R.S.

JNO. BRASS, Tin & Sheet Iron Worker.

CROSBIE BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

O. B. FYSH, Auctioneer & Valuator.

Orders for Auction Sales or Bailiff's work left at office, Town Hall block, will receive prompt attention.

R-I-P-A-N-S. ONE GIVES RELIEF.

LUMBER : YARD

—AND—
Planing Mill.

After serious consideration we have decided to fall in with the progressive business movement and do business on the only true principle, that is for SPOT CASH. In future no goods will be delivered until the cash is deposited.

We thank our many customers for past favors and hope to receive the same liberal patronage in the future. Give us a call. You will find it will pay you to buy for cash only.

E. Simpson & Co.

Octavius : Field

Wholesale Dealer and Importer of

WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

Having just received the last direct importation for the season, my stock is now complete in both imported and domestic goods, consisting of the choicest brands of Irish, Scotch and Rye Whiskies, Brandies, London Old Tom and Holland Gins, Rums, Ports, Sherries, Champagnes, Claret, Sauternes, Burgundies, Ginger and Native Wines, Liqueurs and Bitters, Foss' Ale and Guinness' Stout, Cigars, Cigarettes, Etc. Terms Spot Cash. Orders by mail receive prompt attention. Business hours from 8 to 10 o'clock.

New Goods! New Goods!

Our import order to hand at last and customers will find a beautiful range of the newest styles in DRESS ROBES, Etc. 7 yard dress robes at \$2.90, \$3.25, \$3.50, \$4.85 and up to \$10. Black Mohairs, serges, plaids. See our Scotch tartans, wash goods at 25 cents; all-wool serge, full range, 38 inch, at 25 cents; summer suitings, tweed effects, 40 inch, at 25 cents and 40 cents; cold cashmeres, 42 and 44 inch, at 50 cents, old price 65 cents.

Prints! Prints!

Prices start at 5 cents. All our 12 1/2 cent goods selling under the new system at 10 cents. Indigos, grenats, turkey reds ALL PRICES. Crepon effects and crinkle stripes, light and dark, 20 and 22 cents. Ladies' wrappers \$1.00 to \$1.50.

See Our MEN'S TIES at... MEN'S BRACES at... BOYS' PANTS at... MEN'S SHIRTS at... 25 cts.

Boots and Shoes.

Space will not allow us to quote prices in this line, but call and see the marvellous values we can show you.

—T. W. ROBINSON.

NEW... OPENING

I have just opened a choice lot of Confectionery of all kinds. Also

**FRUITS
OYSTERS
CIGARS
etc., etc.**

Drop in and examine Stock.

Try Riddell & Co's Biscuits.

JAS. SANDERS,
H. Healey's old stand.

Spring has Come

Now is the time to do your...

**House Cleaning,
Kalsomining,
Paper Hanging,
Painting,
Graining,
Sign Writing &c.,**

Call and see the latest in wall papers. Samples taken and called for to any part of town.

Bicycles Repaired & Enameled.

All orders promptly attended to. Paint shop: Crosbie Block, Main Street.

P.O. Box 13. **F. A. MELLER.**

Bargains!

...IN...
JEWELLERY.

We have now a complete stock of Staple and Fancy Silverware. Sterling Silver Spoons from \$6.00 to \$12.00 per dozen. Nevada and Nickle 75 cents to \$1.00 a dozen. Remember we guarantee our goods.

MUNNS,
The Jeweller

See our \$8 and \$13 Watches

IF YOU WANT A

**Spring Suit
or
Overcoat,**

WE HAVE THE GOODS

Just the thing for spring! Fine Tweeds and Worsteds in light and dark colors. The latest spring coatings in all shades.

OUR SPRING HATS

have arrived, they are the genuine spring shapes, Wakefield Manufacture, London, England.

SLATER, The Tailor.

CAMPAIGN OPENED.

The Liberal Candidate Fires the First Shot.—Mr. McInnis and Mr. Davin on Hand—Three Rousing Speeches.

Keen was the interest and eagerly sought were the seats in the Regina town hall on Wednesday night, the drawing card being the opening shots of what is expected to be the most keenly contested fight in the political experience of Western Assiniboia.

Very great interest was centered in this meeting from Mr. Davin's—the late member—actions during the last session of the late parliament, and Mr. Grant, the Liberal candidate was reported to be a "cracker" and a hard hitter, therefore it was expected by some at least that Davin would be crushed. However, that did not happen and the applause was pretty evenly divided between the three candidates.

The meeting was called by J. A. Grant, the Liberal candidate. At 8:30 the mayor, W. F. Eddy, took the chair and opened the meeting in a few remarks which were wisely chosen. He said the electors should vote for the man whom they thought would look best after their interests, and not vote party because our forefathers in the east, it may be, had been Grit or Tory. Elect a representative, he said, who would represent us—independent of parties. He then announced the programme of the meeting, Grant being allotted three-quarters of an hour, McInnis three-quarters of an hour and Davin one hour. He then called on

MR. GRANT, who came forward amid cheers. He expressed his pleasure at seeing ladies present. It is time, he said, that the ladies take a prominent part in politics. He had been brought out not because he particularly desired it but because it was the wish of a large number of people in this riding, and he hoped, if elected, to be of some use in helping to develop this western country. He corrected the idea that he had gone abroad to the effect that he was a fluent speaker, he was neither that nor a professional politician, but simply a farmer or as the Mexicans style the occupation—a rancher. You electors will have to consider whether the party in power, and particularly your late member, has served your best interests, or has proved recreant to your interests, and whether or not you can improve your condition by returning a man who will support the Opposition party. Mackenzie's regime was referred to at length; the national Policy came in for much adverse criticism, he stating that he was not of a mind to give power to one man to levy a tax on another whereby he may grow rich.

Sir Chas. Tupper said that the N. W. T. would in 1890 produce 6,000,000 bushels of wheat.

Mr. Davin: Where did he say that? Is it in Hansard? Mr. G.: I don't know! Speaking of implements, he said, that in 1878 there were manufacturers of implements all over Ontario, but today where are they? They have been all swept into one huge concern the Massey Harris Co. of Toronto, which Company has a stifling monopoly, with perhaps one other small factory. There is nothing uniform or just in the tariff. You get no rebate on your iron while South Americans get it duty free. The sweat hand in a hat is taxed while in a cap it is free. He dwelt on the question of American vs. Canadian wagons—the Chatham wagon was almost useless from the fact that while they might put in good timber the manufacturers are not careful enough and simply "don't have to" finish them off properly and a tire will not stay on for even the first season. The American wagon wheel tires were set in oil and often stood the dry climate of this country for 10 years without coming off. He gave his experience on his ranch to bear out what he said.

The next matter dealt with was coal oil, showing the unjust price charged in Canada for this commodity on account of a combine made possible by the existence of a high tariff. His remarks on this matter were challenged from the audience by a traveller of the Standard Oil Company, and it transpired that Grant had been in the oil business east—an oil producer. He touched on immigration, freight rates, which are preventive and oppressive. A commission should be insisted upon by the Government, and also passenger rates, having had to pay himself \$22.60 for a ticket from Maple Creek to Chicago at time of World's Fair, while a friend from

Seattle purchased a ticket from there to Chicago for \$25.

Canada has no free homesteads for women, this is an injustice they should be treated on an equal footing with young men, and this is driving men with families of girls across the line to Dakota where the sexes are treated alike. He briefly touched the subject of crammeries but dealt with the mutton question and the action of Govt. in bonussing steamers to carry mutton from Australia to the detriment of the home producers. Had not known of a sheep being shipped to B.C. markets for two years. He touched on the Manitoba school question but had not left himself sufficient time to say much on this subject. He eulogized Sir O. Mowat who he said stands out for Provincial Rights whereas the Tories are opposed to provincial rights. He paid a tribute to Laurier who wanted a commissioner and which he thought might have settled the question satisfactorily. Mowat's presence in a Laurier ministry will be the best guarantee possible that Manitoba will be treated justly. Davin spoke against the Bill and voted for it and placed party before country, and had said in Medicine Hat "would you have me wreck the party?" Mr. Grant closed a very good speech amid loud cheers.

MR. J. E. WINNIS

was next called upon. As he came forward from his seat on the platform he was greeted with cheers. He said the opening remarks of the chairman were right along his line of belief. In advising independence he was exactly in accord with the speaker. He referred to the Pacific scandal when \$335,000 were promised to Sir Hugh Allan for broodling or to form a nucleus of an election fund. The country became disgusted at this corruption and at the general elections following, the party was swept from power. Alexander Mackenzie and party then came into power with a majority of 80. Three years, however, were sufficient for it to be seen that they were as bad as the Conservatives and the party that had got into power on their advocacy of purity and honesty were defeated. Then the Conservatives had an innings again and a good long one it has proven to be. They have had a long term, and the same old corruption crept in again and has constantly increased. He contended that the main plank of the Liberal platform had been taken from the Patrons. He (McInnis) asked them to support the Patron platform. (Cheers) The reason I am in the field is to test the spirit of independence. I represent those of both parties who desire something not corruption and hope there may be a sufficient number of independents in the next House to hold whichever party may be in power in check. It is the people who make and change governments, and these are the men, the independents who will save the country. I still refuse to make any promises, but if elected I shall try to have overthrown the old Tory party. I will give the Liberal party an independent support and nothing more. If the Liberals, however, go back with free trade in their policy, I shall be inclined to go back on them. Mr. Davin's vigorous immigration policy, Davin had promised at the banquet given him in Regina that his policy would bring in tens of millions. How has it turned out? If the present exodus continues we shall soon have "millions all foreign" in this country and shall not require to ship in young women as the Free Press suggests. Young men are leaving every day. We are unable to hold native population and the crofters from the bluff have gone, rather than stay and pay the mortgages on their farms. The government might better have paid these mortgages and kept the settlers than pay out money to get in others. The Germans, the best settlers we have, are also going, owing in part to the Massey Harris Co. having got them in its grip. No less than one hundred and fifty seven voters have gone, according to the Liberal voters' lists, and to my sorrow, as I am losing votes. Mr. McInnis spoke on many other important subjects and concluded a speech that surprised and delighted many of his former opponents, amid prolonged cheering.

MR. DAVIN

then stood before the audience. He said, we have listened to two interesting speeches from two very interesting men. I sympathize with McInnis as a victim of misplaced confidence, though I admire his heroism. Regarding Grant, in his whole speech he was absolutely certain on only one point and that was that he was in every way a Canadian, a Canadian from the soles of his feet to the crown of his head. The only authorities he gave for his clever payoffs to the tariff

was Mark Twain. Where is his authority for Tupper's prophecy re wheat in the North West Territories? I asked him if it were in Hansard and he said he didn't know. It is not in Hansard and every word uttered in the house is recorded in Hansard. Pointing to the Grit and Patron candidates he said these brother farmers are excruciatingly funny. Doesn't he look the farmer? It turns out that the farmer (Grant) is an ex-oil dealer, and is now manager of the Sarnia Ranch Co. If he were dismissed tomorrow he might go back peddling oil.

It only needs McInnis of the Standard to go to Ottawa and clean away all corruption. Now ladies and gentlemen what have I to reply to? There is little on the tariff, even on wagons, but when Grant comes to nation he is concerned. Our friend has been so long in sheep he has forgotten his oil facts. He (Davin) was well known to be a chief mover for a reduction of duty on implements, oil and binder twine and he certainly did claim that he was first to advocate these reductions. Sir O. Mowat certainly lacked the patriotism and honesty of Tallow of Quebec, or perhaps he does not have confidence of a Liberal victory. The \$15000 we were to have got for creameries, we did not get owing to the action of the Liberals and this action the people of the west should resent. The \$12000 for to pay exhibition debts and also \$60000 for the dressed meat trade were voted down by the Liberals.

As to the Remedial Bill it has been said that I voted for it. I did not. Those who think I did, show an absolute ignorance of parliamentary procedure. There are four stages in which a bill can be destroyed.

—Mr. McInnis—The 2nd reading is the crucial stage!

Mr. Grant asked if the 2nd reading did not establish the principle of a Bill and Davin admitted that it did.

Davin—This gentleman (Grant) who comes here to support the Liberal party condemns me in order to let in others who will pass a drastic measure. This would be jumping out of the frying pan into the fire. Do you suppose there is no duty to party? What would you think of a soldier who at a critical moment deserted his company? I can say you do not understand the man who has represented you for ten years.

Phillips—I thought Mills converted you to the Bill.

Davin—I did not say that. I said that I was against certain clauses of the Bill. What was the question the night the second reading carried? The real issue was whether the power should remain in the hands of the Conservative party or pass to another. There were not ten men in parliament who could have pursued throughout the independent course I have taken. Davin treated other matters and made a very eloquent speech which was often cheered, and concluded with a funny story.

Grant had the privilege of replying. He spoke much better in his reply and was cheered repeatedly. He said he would be better prepared to meet Davin in future as he had learned the method of the latter.

Davin's proposal, and McInnis seconded a vote of thanks to the chairman, which was carried with cheers.

Called Away.

In the *Almonte Gazette* of May 1st we find recorded the death of Miss Annie D. Blake, sister of Mrs. J. C. Hamilton, of Moose Jaw. Following is the notice:

After being ill for more than a year, for the past eight months of which she was confined to bed, Miss Annie D. Blake (eldest daughter of the late Henry Blake) passed away on Sunday last. During the latter part of her illness she suffered greatly, but bore her sufferings most patiently. She was faithfully ministered to by her relatives but their care and medical skill proved unable to check the progress of her trouble. The deceased was fully prepared for the great change—even anxious for the summons across the mysterious bourne. Popular with all who knew her, and esteemed for her charm of manner and womanly graces that were hers, Miss Blake's death is deeply regretted by a large circle of friends. This was fully attested by the large attendance at the funeral, which took place on Tuesday afternoon, from the family residence, on the Island to St. Paul's cemetery. Rev. Mr. Lowe, her pastor, officiated. The floral wreaths were beautiful, particularly a half wreath from Mrs. Wright, Toronto, a cross from Mrs. Shearn, and a beautiful pillow from Mr. B. Rosewood, M.P.P. We join in extending sympathy to the bereaved family circle.

True, she had been one so long it would seem that she should have become accustomed to it; but by some strange fatality women, that is, the majority of women, never accept their lot in this form with that calm resignation and beautiful Christian spirit which has won for them the endear-

"Why don't you marry, Mr. Culver?" she asked with directness. "You are

quarrel with one whom he can cheat; his revenge is plunder; therefore he is usually the most forgiving of beings, upon the principle that if he come to an open rupture he must defend himself; and this does not suit a man whose vocation it is to keep his hands in the

BOSTON BAKED BEANS.

The reason why baked beans outside of New England are so unlike the genuine article is that they are not

It may seem like a little thing, but it is surprising how many steps may be saved in a single day by its use."

SPRINKLES OF SALT.

It has been noticed that workmen attending pans in salt works do not have cholera, small-pox, scarlet fever or

It has been noticed that workmen attending pans in salt works do not have cholera, small-pox, scarlet fever or influenza.

Colored prints and muslins, likely to fade when washed, can be "set" with salt and water, and their pristine brightness never afterwards lost, no matter how hard the washing. This is especially true of blue, and mourning prints of white figures on a black ground so treated will be black to the end of the chapter.

Some authorities on dyeing say the silk receives and holds dye better than any other fabric.

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For further work on this subject, see the following references:

Consumption.

Available in bottles and two bottles of medicine sent Free by
Give Express and Post Office orders. T. A.
Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

THE TIMES

Published Every Friday.

Grayson Block,

Main Street.

Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

R. G. WOODWARD, Editor and Proprietor.
Subscription, \$1.50 per year.

Schedule of Advertising Rates on Application.

Advertisements of Wants, To Let, Lost,
Found, etc., when under 1 inch, will be inserted
for 50c.; subsequent insertions 25c. each.

All transient advertisements, such as By-
laws, Meetings and Sheriff Sales, Assignments,
and other Government and Corporation notices,
inserted for 50c. per line; subsequent inser-
tions 25c. each, and nonpareil measurement.

JOB PRINTING

Our job department is equipped with every
appliance necessary for turning out first class
work at shortest notice. Prices moderate.

The Moose Jaw Times.

"And what is it, is it?"
"I would it were worthier!" — Byron.

FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1896.

DRAINAGE.

There is a public work hanging fire
between the C.P.R. and town author-
ities which if carried out would be of
mutual advantage. We speak of the
pool of water lying at the foot of Main
street, on the C.P.R. reserve, that has
been an eye-sore and a sad reflection
on the enterprise of the railway
authorities and town officials alike for
years past. Under the Dominion
Drainage Act we are of the opinion
the railway company could be com-
pelled to furnish an outlet for this water.

We are not, however, advising this
action. We believe rather that the
matter should be amicably arranged.
The town, at considerable expense, had
a survey made by an authorized Dom-
inion land surveyor, and he certifies
that the natural flow of the water is
to this point, and the C.P.R. have
stopped its further passage by the
filling of their yard, garden, &c. The
Dominion Drainage Act provides for
just such a contingency. A short
time ago this place was simply dis-
graceful. Extra planks were required
on a portion of the sidewalk and they
were placed in such a position that one
who crossed successfully required to
have the world's long jumping record,
and a pretty thorough knowledge of
rope walking. A railroad corporation
and a town corporation, one on each
side of this gulf, each interested, the
patrons and citizens of each wallowing
through the mud, while these two
great bodies, that should be alive to
the necessities of their proteges, are
simply scheming on how best to get all
they can out of the "other fellow."

The correspondence of 1893 simply
bears out the above statement. We
believe negotiations are again pending.
We have been informed also that
actions for damages have been threat-
ened the town by citizens who believe
these duck ponds are not conducive to
the best of health. We hope this may
be avoided, that all reasonable means
will be exhausted first, and failing in
that legal action will certainly be
justifiable.

THE GRIT CONVENTION.

The convention of Liberals of West-
ern Assiniboia was called to order on
Saturday last in the Masonic Hall,
Moose Jaw, immediately on the ar-
rival of the Regina delegates on No. 1.
The result of the deliberations was
that Mr. J. A. Grant, sheep rancher,
of Walsh, was selected as a candidate
to contest the constituency. We are,
therefore, in for a three-cornered fight.
This will be good news for the friends
of Mr. Davin. There has all along
been a generally accepted belief that
with three candidates in the field Mr.
Davin was sure to win. However,
the Reformers do not believe this.
They maintain that they can win the
election with both Mr.
Davin and the Patron candidate with
their respective forces arrayed against
them. Doubtless the Liberal organiza-
tion has information in its possession
that has not reached us, but we

imagine the Grits must be very
anguine indeed if they think they can
beat the combined forces of so power-
ful an organization as the Patrons, and
so numerous and influential a section
of the community as the supporters of
the present government. It is due to
the Grits to say that they do not re-
gard that they are fighting this com-
bination. They seem to place Mr.
Davin nowhere. They declare openly
that he is out of the running altogether
and that their only opponent is the in-
dependent candidate. This is passing
strange. Has it come to this, that Mr.
Davin, after holding the constituency
for so many years, is at last regarded
as a candidate so insignificant that he
needs not be reckoned with? We
venture to think that the Reformers
are mistaken on the point, and that
Mr. Davin is still a power that must
be reckoned with. Perhaps there is a
little special pleading in the view the
Grits are taking, a lingering desire to
compound with their conscience. From
their point of view, of course, it will be
disastrous to return Mr. Davin to
parliament, and they do not wish to
have the responsibility on their should-
ers of taking any steps that would en-
sure his return. They therefore thrust
him on one side as being out of the
running altogether, and declare that as
it is impossible he can be returned
they are only fighting Mr. McNis.

So far the Patrons have stood to
their man with admirable loyalty. The
question now is, will they continue to
be firm with this new Liberal candidate
in the field? There seems to be no
doubt they will. At any rate there
are no indications to the contrary.
Indeed as far as the west end of the
constituency is concerned, the Patrons
are defections from Mr. Davin, not
from the ranks of the reformers; while
at Regina there have been drawn from
the Grits to a large extent—60 per
cent. or over. When, therefore, the
supporters of the Independent candi-
date are drawn in such numbers from
the supporters of both political parties
he is justified in his confidence of mak-
ing a good show.

So far as can be seen at present,
therefore, it seems that not only are
we to have a three-cornered contest
but a close one at that. It is idle to
attempt to prophesy or prognosticate.
Mr. Grant will poll the Reform party,
Mr. Davin the Conservative, and Mr.
McNis will rely upon those in whom
he has trusted from the first, viz., the
Patrons, and those others whom he has
influenced by his actions, his writings
and his speeches. It will be interest-
ing to discover, as the contest will dis-
cover, the respective strength of these
three distinct sections of the commu-
nity. The only drawback is, as was
pointed out last week, that in a three-
cornered fight the successful candidate
does not represent a majority of the
constituency. He will represent a
minority only, and that is always an
unsatisfactory state of affairs. How-
ever, we hope to see a fair fight, no
favor, and may the best man win.

Buffalo Lake.

BUFFALO LAKE, May 2.—A very interest-
ing ceremony took place at the residence
of Mr. James McCartney on Saturday, April
25th, when a number of members of the
baseball club met and presented Mr. R.
J. McCartney, otherwise "Bob," with a
badge and address. The badge was pre-
sented by Mr. Hugh Gilmour and the ad-
dress was read by Mr. G. S. Tuxford, on
behalf of the club.

The lake is fairly full this spring and teems
with wild fowl.

The ground is very wet this spring and
consequently took a long time to get dry
enough for seeding, but seeding will be
general next week if the weather keeps fine.
The prospects for a big crop are very good.

Mr. John Gilmour had a nasty and pain-
ful accident while playing football the other
day. Instead of coming in contact with a
fellow player he has to thank either a
badger hole of mother earth for his injury.
It is the second accident this season, but I
hope it won't be the means of breaking up
the famous Buffalo Lake club. One is just
as liable to get hurt in ordinary life as in
playing football, and the old saying is "All
work and no play makes Jack a dull boy,"
and I believe it is true.

I thought Mr. R. C. Randall had left us
for good, but he is back again in the old
stand for a time.

Mr. Fred Toms, of Qu'Appelle Valley, is
working for Mr. Jim Fowler this summer.
(Charlie Hamie was on the warpath not
long ago.)

James McOy passed here yesterday on
his way to his ranch at Eyebrow Lake.
George Francis and George Sylvan are
going to run a horse herd this summer north
of Buffalo Lake. Anyone sending horses
there will, I have no doubt, be pleased with
their condition when the herd law is up.

Our club has had a challenge from Pense
to play foot ball on June 3rd, and I don't
think we ought to take a back seat.

There is no Presbyterian minister here
yet. He is expected every day.

US FREEMAN.

HARD : TIMES : PRICES.

Ready-made Clothing at Cost

Hardware, Iron, Dry Goods, Groceries,
Boots and Shoes, Flour and Feed, Stoves and
Tinware. Wheat and Oats for Sale at Lowest
Prices for Cash Only.

Agent for Featherstone Pianos

: R. BOGUE :

Short Skirts and Gaiters.

The following appeared in the *Free
Press* of the 17th ult. It was written
by a well-known and talented lady of
Moose Jaw:

A lady correspondent writes: One
of our pastors said last Sunday "Man
is a reasonable being," and the tempta-
tion was very strong, to rise up in
meeting and shout, "He ain't, he ain't,
so there."

The weather came up for discussion
with a male friend the other day, and
I ventured an opinion favorable to the
woman who had adopted short skirts
and gaiters for our disgustingly muddy
streets. Oh, if you could have heard
the storm I raised. They were immod-
est and indecent, and if women only
heard the things men on the street
corners said of them, they would not do
such things, etc., and as a parting
thrust "men had better take to wear-
ing skirts and let the women wear
pants if they were so anxious to show
their legs." So far from being crushed
by this sally I rejoined "only wish the
men would wear skirts for a while, the
whole question would be settled
directly."

I do wish our legislature would pass an
act compelling all men in Winnipeg to
wear women's attire for a week in
muddy weather. What a glorious
time the women would have. Picture
to yourself a stout male citizen, in a
seven-gored skirt and frilled petticoat
with two or three parcels under his
arm, clutching frantically for the back
of his skirt as he crossed Portage
avenue or boarded a Broadway car.
Think of the gilded youths who now
stride by you in thick-soled boots with
panta well turned up from the bottom
or smart gaiters to the knee, sitting at
home evenings, patiently sponging
dragged skirts and soggy boot tops, in
readiness for tomorrow's campaign.
The mere thought is delightful. Such
an act would have two drawbacks. It
is doubtful if there are men and arms
enough in the balance of Canada to
enforce such a measure for a week, and
should they succeed in enforcing it the
morals of the entire juvenile commu-
nity would be imperiled by the increase
of profanity.

To come back to the starting point
that men are unreasonable, ever since
I can remember (and that is longer
than I care to admit in public) men
have been talking and writing about the
absurdity of women's clothes, how they
scourge the streets with their skirts,
break their backs and deform themselves
externally and internally with the weight
and length of their clothing and very
much more to the same effect, while
masculine attire has been vaunted to
the skies for its comfort and utility.
The literature on this subject would
fill a library. It would therefore be
natural to assume that any attempt on
the part of women to adopt a more
rational style of dress would be hailed
with delight and encouraged in every
manner possible. Such has not been
the case, however. When two or three
years ago skirt waists and blazer coats
came in style the papers were full of
allusions to the "girl who tried to be
a man from the waist up." Yet this
was a most comfortable, convenient
and healthy style of dress for women,
especially those engaged in business.
For months past the same papers have
been directing their wit—Heaven save
the mark—against the short skirts,
bloomers and gaiters adopted by sen-
sible women when they rode a bike or
needed to go out in the rain or mud.
It does not get over the question to say
that the man who makes such remarks
is a fool. The man who I have in mind
is not a fool, he is a practical,
level-headed fellow enough on most
subjects. The kind of a man who
thinks the world of his wife and quotes
his mother's way of doing things in a
manner that warms your heart. But
his mother never wore short skirts and
therefore it must be wrong. Questioned
as to why he thought them im-
modest he said, "Well they are,"
which of course commends itself as a
good solid argument. Asked if he

objected to what is known as "full
dress" for women he said, "No." But
when begged to point out why
bare shoulders were modest and
gaitered legs the reverse, could or
would only say "that's a different
thing. When I tried to point out to
him that it was a crime for any woman
to run the risk of ruining her health
by sitting in damp skirts, the only re-
ply I got was, "Well, you women who
are trying to do good should not do
things that make loafers in street cor-
ners make remarks about you." Now
did anyone ever hear anything funnier
than that in this world? If women
are to spend their lives avoiding the
remarks of street corner men, they
had better go home, sit with hands
folded, and blinds drawn down and
never stir again into the light of day
and I doubt if they would escape the
remarks of loafers even then. Will
any body dare to say that a man who
can talk like this is "a reasonable
being?" It is to be hoped that the
women who have taken this matter of
dress reform up will stick to their guns
or more properly their gaiters, and not
pay the slightest attention to such
remarks. The increase of self respect
experienced from the absence of wet
skirts flapping at the heel will more
than compensate for all adverse criti-
cism. Just as soon as men get used to
this style of dress they will like it be-
cause it commends itself to their love
of cleanliness and neatness, and in the
meantime let me suggest that after all
it is said and done how a woman is dressed
is exclusively her own business.

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Everybody welcome.

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Pastor—Rev. T. Ferrier.
Weekly Services—Sunday, preaching 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Sunday School 2:30 p.m.; E.L.C. of C. E. Monday evening at 8 p.m.; Prayer Meeting Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.
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All seats free and everybody invited and welcome.

COMMUNICATIONS.

[The TIMES does not hold itself responsible for opinions expressed by correspondents. Communications written on both sides of the paper are promptly committed to the waste basket. The name of the correspondent must in all cases accompany the letter, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith.]

Statute Labor Undesirable.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

DEAR SIR,—I have heard a great deal lately about noxious weeds in this district, and the advisability of establishing Statute Labor as a means of destroying them, and making good roads, and so on. Now, sir, it will take considerable more than talk to destroy French weed, or make good roads either. Some speak in favor of Statute Labor Districts being formed. Now, sir, I have had very little experience with this work myself, but it appears to me that we would require some thirty useless path masters, perhaps more than that, and I don't suppose they would want to come around driving the rest of us for less than \$25.00 per year each. This itself amounts to a nice little sum of money to be thrown away. Then the next thing is, others are bent on having appointed a general inspector, which means perhaps \$500 a year more for some lucky person. After they had all these officers appointed and drawing their respective salaries for one, two or three years there would be just as many weeds as there are now—perhaps more—our money gone and nothing to show for it. Very little head-way will ever be made as far as good roads are concerned in this district so long as the system of Statute Labor prevailed. Therefore, Mr. Editor, you can see that in my mind it is practically a waste of time and money to establish such a system in our midst at the present time.

Some men in this part keep harping about enforcing the weeds law, fine every man, they say, who allows these weeds to grow. Why, sir, what use would it be to fine the most of us? We could not pay a fine of fifty cents, not saying anything of a larger one. Then that means to go to jail, and who would keep the weeds down then? It is all down right nonsense to talk about enforcing a law of that kind. But these men are not thinking about pulling any weeds themselves but are looking for an office, through which they will have authority to make us pull them. And it is not only the office some of them are looking after but the almighty dollar in connection with it.

Now, sir, the farmer in this country, like any other, that wants weeds is going to have plenty of them; but the man who works his land right and does not want weeds he won't have many of them to contend with. That old system of sowing wheat on stubble one, two, three and four times, without ploughing, has to be done away with in order to keep down French and other fast maturing weeds. We will have to sow on good fallow every year. By having double the amount of land broken or under cultivation that we seed each year we can accomplish our aim. We have been taking two crops off fallow, but even this is going to seed us down in a very short time.

Now, sir, supposing we crop our fallow this year and we allow one bad weed to go to seed in this coming crop on each acre, which is not very much for those who have these weeds on their farms already, this weed would not be seen in the crop. Then our binder will carry it around and scatter the seed all over the field. Now, if we crop this stubble again next year it will be literally covered with weeds, which will make ten times more work to get rid of them. As I said before, if we only crop our fallow land and that fallow worked with proper culti-

vators whenever the weeds appear, they can be kept off the occupied farms, but I cannot see any means of destroying them on those unoccupied sections without tremendous expense. I was pleased to notice in one of the best Manitoba papers that around Nelson, Man., the farmers have had a trial of Statute Labor and are heartily sick of it and are trying to abolish it entirely. We are just trying to establish the system up here in the west to see how it will work, but it is my opinion that the farmers of this district will in time see it in the same light as the Nelson farmers have done. I repeat the old adage: "A new broom sweeps clean." Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for your valuable space,

I am
FARMER.

Disclaiming Responsibility.

Mr. Wm. Watson has favored THE TIMES with an advance copy (for publication) of the following letter to the Wolsley Echo:

SIR,—In your issue of the 24th inst there appeared an article on a letter purporting to have been addressed by Mr. Hopkins and myself to the Minister of Agriculture, at Ottawa, protesting against Senator Perley's creamery scheme. Well, Mr. Editor, none of the credit which attaches to that communication is due to me or Mr. Hopkins. It was written and published without our knowledge, consent or approval. The first intimation I had of it was to hear it read by a neighbour out of the MOOSE JAW TIMES. I do not state this by way of complaint, but simply to right myself with the North-West Dairyman's Executive, the Government and the public. It was written and published with the best possible intentions. In one important particular it is incorrect. It is largely written on the lines advocated by me in the late tour through the Territories, and elucidates the matter in dispute as to whether the creamery scheme proposed by Mr. Perley or myself is best adapted to the circumstances and exigencies of the North-West.

The article states that "in some respects Mr. Watson's scheme is similar to Mr. Perley's." Do you suggest plagiarism? There cannot have been on my part. I unfolded it on the 7th of March at Fort Qu'Appelle. As a synopsis of it appeared in the leading papers of the Territories and Manitoba long prior to the publication of Mr. Perley's plan—he could not have seen it as he was only published in the Free Press of April 4th. Will you kindly publish, with Mr. Perley's approval, the Senator's letter as it appeared in the Free Press of April 4th, so that no mistake or misapprehension can arise as to what the worthy Senator proposed, as you seem to think that the officers of the Association in their letter assumed something which Mr. Perley's scheme did not set forth or warrant. In your issue of April 3rd you have a correct copy of my scheme. Let yours be a correct copy of Senator Perley's scheme, and then the field will be open for fair discussion.

The kernel of the purpose I had in view is contained in the following passage from the paper which I read at each of the twenty-three meetings which I addressed, extending from Moosemin to Regina, Prince Albert, Edmonton, Calgary, Ft. Macleod and intervening places, at all of which the creamery scheme which I proposed was unanimously approved and endorsed: "I very earnestly contend that the best and true methods for inducing immigrants to come to this country and settle in this country, to fill up this country and make it a great country. The hope of the Dominion is to enable settlers already in to make a better living."

Yours truly
WM. WATSON.

Mooreland a Good One.

Thos. Irving returned on Monday morning from attending the Toronto horse show at which he scored a brilliant victory with his hackney stallion Mooreland. The contest was a keen one in which there were seven competitors, Mooreland carrying off the first prize beating the winner of the sweepstakes of '95 and also the winner of the second prize at the New York horse show. Unlike the other exhibitors Mr. Irving rode a pony while exhibiting Mooreland. This was a new departure and fairly captivated the large audience. Referring to the achievements of Mr. Irving's horse the Globe says: "A most imposing individual was Mooreland, the winner of the hackney stallions, and his selection by the judges was the signal for a perfect roar of applause." Through some misunderstanding Mooreland was not allowed to compete for the sweepstakes prize, which he could have easily won.—*Windsor, Ont. Press.*

The subject of the above local is the horse that Mr. Wm. Walsh, of Moose Jaw, owned for some years and sold last year to an eastern party. It will be seen that he was a good one and any of his get that may be around should be worthy of attention.

Earnings.

The following financial statement for March has been handed out by the Canadian Pacific Railway company: March, 1896—Gross earnings \$1,503,903; working expenses \$1,027,072; net profits \$476,831. In March, 1895, the net profits were \$392,287; and for the three months ending March 31st the figures were as follows: Gross earnings \$4,303,557; working expenses \$2,997,144; net profits \$1,306,413. For the three months ending March 31st, 1895, there was a net profit of \$745,628. The gain in net profits over the same period last year is therefore for March, \$84,244, and from January 1st to March 31st, \$390,585.

Questions for M.P. Candidates.

The anti-remedialists have prepared a series of questions which will be submitted to all candidates for the Dominion elections. The questions are as follows:

1. Will you vote want of confidence and continue to vote want of confidence, on all occasions during your term as member, in any government or set of men who attempt by remedial legislation or otherwise to coerce the province of Manitoba to interfere with her in the matter of her school system, and will you pledge yourself to do all in your power to defeat any government which makes remedial legislation part of its policy?

2. Will you do all in your power to abolish separate schools and to promote the introduction and growth of national, non-sectarian schools?

3. Will you steadfastly oppose the growth of separate schools in the North-West Territories and the establishment of separate schools in provinces to be formed out of the same, and will you loyally support all measures leading to the introduction of national schools in the Territories?

4. Will you steadfastly support the repeal of any acts or clauses favoring the introduction of the dual language system in the North-West Territories?

Will you pledge yourself to meet in caucus with others supporting the above views and to discuss all public questions with them and to co-operate with them in furthering those views and not allow yourself to be influenced or coerced by the whips or leaders of the old parties.

Wheat.

The local market has been very dull and values have been weak. The decline, however, is almost nominal, owing to the limited business doing. In Manitoba country markets there has been next to nothing doing, and prices paid to farmers have varied from 40 to 52c. for best samples. Navigation opened at our lake ports on Monday last, when several steamers arrived and took on loads of wheat as soon as they had discharged their cargoes, thus making space at the elevators to resume shipments from interior points. There will be a large movement eastward at once from the large stocks held in store at lake and interior points. Receipts for the week ended April 25th were 9,213 bushels; shipments 14,201, in store 3,916,159 bushels. Stocks in store a year ago were 904,206, and two years ago 1,771,853, and three years ago 3,260,000. Receipts at Fort William for the corresponding week last year were 49,445 bushels and shipments 88,593. The weather has cleared up and is bright, after a prolonged wet spell, and dry weather is now earnestly hoped for. Much of the seeding will be about a month later than last year, allowing for fine weather for the balance of the seeding season. The year 1894 was, however, about as late as this year. The first seeding done at the Manitoba experimental farm in 1894 was on May 1, but notwithstanding the late spring, the harvest was earlier than that of 1895. The earliest wheat cut in 1894 was on August 13th, while with seeding done about a month earlier in 1895, the earliest wheat cut was on August 15 two days later, and the average was a week or ten days later in 1895, compared with 1894. Prices have been easier particularly toward the close of the week. No. 1 hard was quoted early at 66 to 67c., but values now range at about 65c. about Ft. William.—*Commercial.*

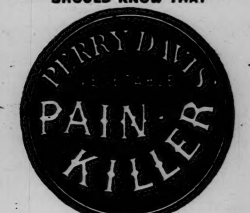
NOTICE To Creditors.

In the matter of the estate of the late William Bevan Croble, late of Moose Jaw, in the North-West Territories of Canada, deceased. All creditors and others having claims against the estate of the above named deceased, are pursuant to the order of the Honorable Mr. Justice Richardson, dated the 18th day of April, A. D. 1896, to send in to William Grayson, of Moose Jaw, in the North-West Territories of Canada, administrator of the estate and effects of the deceased, on or before the 15th day of July, 1896, particulars of their said claims, showing the amount thereof, and the security, or securities held by them if any. And the said administrator on the expiration of the publication of this advertisement in the weekly issue of the MOOSE JAW TIMES, between the 1st day of May and the 15th day of July, 1896, shall be at liberty to distribute the assets of the said deceased, or any part thereof amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the claims which such administrators shall not have had notice at the time of distribution of the said assets, or part thereof as the case may be. Dated 28th April, 1896. WM. GRAYSON, Administrator.

PATENTS

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What are you wearing On your feet this weather? There is style in footwear as there is in hats. Each year the Granby Rubbers and Overshoes are modelled to fit all the fashionable shapes of boots. They are thin so as to prevent clumsy appearance and feeling and to make them so necessitates the use of the finest quality of rubber. While Granby Rubbers and Overshoes are up to date in Style, Fit and Finish, they retain their old enduring quality.

Granby Rubbers wear like Iron.
AN EMINENT MINISTER
REV. W. S. BARKER OF PETERBORO.



Mr. W. S. Barker is a young minister of Peterboro who has by his great earnestness and able exposition of the doctrines of the Bible earned for himself a place amongst the foremost ministers of Canada. He, with his most estimable wife, believe in looking after the temporal as well as the spiritual welfare of mankind, hence the following statement for publication:

"I have much pleasure in recommending the Great South American Nerve Tonic to all who are afflicted as I have been with nervous prostration and indigestion. I found very great relief from the very first bottle, which was strongly recommended to me by my druggist. I also induced my wife to use it, who, I must say, was completely run down and was suffering very much from general debility. She found great relief from South American Nerve Tonic and also cheerfully recommends it to her fellow-sufferers."

"Rev. W. S. Barker."
It is now a scientific fact that certain nerve centres located near the base of the brain have entire control over the stomach, liver, heart, lungs and indeed all internal organs; that is, they furnish these organs with the necessary nerve force to enable them to perform their respective work. When the nerve centres are weakened or deranged the nerve force is diminished, and as a result the stomach will not digest the food, the liver becomes torpid, the kidneys will not act properly, the heart and lungs suffer, and in fact the whole system becomes weakened and sinks on account of the lack of nerve force. South American Nerve Tonic is based on the foregoing scientific discovery and is so prepared that it acts directly on the nerve centres. It immediately increases the nervous energy of the whole system, thereby enabling the different organs of the body to perform their work perfectly, when disease at once disappears. It greatly benefits in one day. Mr. Solomon Bond, a member of the Society of Friends, of Darlington, Ind., writes: "I have used six bottles of South American Nerve Tonic and I consider that every bottle did for me one hundred dollars worth of good, because I have not had a good night's sleep for twenty years on account of irritation, pain, horrible dreams, and general nervous prostration, which has been caused by chronic indigestion and dyspepsia of the stomach; and by a broken down condition of my nervous system. But now I can lie down and sleep all night as sweetly as a baby, and I feel like a brand new man. I do not think there has ever been a medicine introduced into this country, which will at all compare with this as a cure for the stomach and nerves."

For Sale by W. W. BOLE, Moose Jaw N.W.T.

There is no difference of opinion among the Christian people of the United States with regard to the domestic troubles of the Salvation Army. The resignation of Commander Ballington Booth and his beautiful wife and the threatened impairment of discipline in the army are a real cause of regret to many thousands of people of all denominations who have never affiliated with this extraordinary movement.

Ballington Booth went to the United States to find that the Salvation Army was measurably a failure. An ill-considered attempt has been made to follow on this side of the Atlantic a course which had been found successful in England. These exotic methods met with first an astonished, then a resentful, reception. The younger Booth wisely built up his command with due regard for native traditions and customs, and the result is that the Salvation Army, which a few years ago was pelted by the mob and treated with churlish injustice by the police, is able to hold its services in any city of America without molestation. Moreover, it has been lifted to a higher place in the estimation of the people of the United States than it has ever held in England. Not only the mob, but people of wealth, intelligence and culture, have been made to feel its influence.

Whether its campaign has borne fruit worth the cost is not for us to say. But even those who believe it has been plowing the sands of the seashore and those who fear it has brought religion into contempt by the unsensitively burlesque of its practices will not deny the zeal of the followers of Ballington Booth or fail to record their admiration for the gentleness, the earnestness and the patient good humor of the lads and lasses whose parades and services have become an essential part of the life of all American cities.

That the army should be split by dissensions when it had reached a position of consideration, with possibilities for great future advances, is regrettable. Perhaps, considering the peculiar formation of the movement, it is natural also. The Booth family are supreme, holding all the property and funds of the army in their own names. The father of the family is the general of the army, and it is entirely possible that he has been moved by family considerations to make the changes now under way. Personal ambition does not always perish in sanctity, and men are human after all, whether they wear top hats or forage caps. Now that the decision has been made it is difficult to imagine that the general can retreat without sacrificing the discipline which is the mainstay of the army; it is equally improbable that the son created by the peremptory action against Ballington Booth can be healed. In any event, the episode is bound to undo much of the effectiveness of the army, and that, we repeat, is a misfortune to be sincerely and generally deplored.

A JOLLY OLD TAR.

Left the Captain at the Wheel While He Went and Had a Smoke.

The Captain of a certain large sailing vessel insists upon being addressed as "Sir" by everyone on board. One day a new hand joined the ship, and a short time after leaving harbor, being a well seasoned old salt, he was intrusted with the wheel. The Captain came up and put the usual question, "How's her head?"

"Nor-by-east," answered the old tar, very gruffly, taking the customary hitch in his trousers.

"My man," suavely answered the Captain, "on this craft, when one of the crew speaks to me, he gives me a title of respect. Don't you think you might do so, too? Now, how's her head?"

"Nor-by-east, I tell yer," shouted the tar, displaying not a little irritation. "I'm afraid you don't quite understand me," responded the Captain, good-humoredly. "Let me relieve you at the wheel, and then do you take my place and ask me the question. I will then show you how it should be answered."

They accordingly changed places. "Ow's her 'ead?" roared the tar. "Nor-by-east, sir," replied the Captain, with gentle emphasis on the "sir." "Then keep her so, my man, whilst I goes forrard and has a smoke," was the startling rejoinder from the old reprobate, who calmly commenced to suit the action to the word and disappeared up by the forecabin, lighting a match as he went.

ALL GENTLEMEN WARRIORS.

Recent events have again agitated the old question in England of forming a regiment of gentlemen who have been disappointed in their efforts to secure commissions in the regular army. The band would be a cavalry regiment and composed of young men who have been accustomed to the saddle from their youth. The latest suggestion is that the blood of the men would, it is expected, be warm to combat as did that of their ancestral sires.

THEORY AND PRACTICE.

Doctor (to brother physician)—You, sir, the sovereign remedy for all ills is fresh air and plenty of it. People don't let enough air into their houses. Well, I must hurry off; I'm on an errand.

Brother Physician—Going far?

No, only down to the hard ware store to get half a mile of weather-strip.

THEIR EDUCATION.

These college men are very slow. They seem to take their ease. For even when they graduate, they do so by degrees.

HORTICULTURE

THE FARMER FEEDS THEM ALL.

The king may rule o'er land and sea, The lord may live right royally, The soldier ride in pomp and pride, The sailor roam o'er the ocean wide; But this or that, whatever befall, The farmer he must feed them all.

The writer thinks, the poet sings, The craftsman fashions wondrous things; The doctor heals, the lawyer pleads, The miner follows the precious leads; But this or that, whatever befall, The farmer he must feed them all.

The merchant he may buy and sell, The teacher do his duty well; But men may toil through busy days, Or men may stroll through pleasant ways; From king to beggar, whatever befall, The farmer he must feed them all.

The farmer's trade is one of worth; He's partner with the sky and earth; He's partner with the sun and rain; And he's the lowest of his grade; And men may rise and men may fall, The farmer he must feed them all.

God bless the man who sows the wheat, Who finds us milk and fruit and meat; May his purse be heavy, his heart be light, His cat and corn and all go right; God bless the seeds his hands let fall, For the farmer he must feed them all.

GOOSEBERRIES.

C. D. Krebs writes: "As I have a fine lot of tame gooseberry vines and know nothing of the care or culture of them, I will ask you if you will kindly inform me through your column how they should be pruned and what time of the year it should be done?"

It would be much easier to tell you how to take a young plant and properly prune and nurture it in order to have a healthy productive bush than it is to tell you how to care for old bushes that have grown up at random. If your bushes are not too old and thickly matted they can be so pruned yet as to render them productive. The first requisite in successful culture of the gooseberry is a free circulation of light and air in and through the plant to prevent mildew and also to expose insect pests that they may be more easily destroyed.

In pruning observe to prune well from below so that the plant may be kept from the ground, also prune the center of all small useless branches. If your plants are young prune them to three or four stems as bases to work from. Remember the gooseberry produces fruit buds and spurs on wood two years old and upward, and by a proper mode of pruning your main stems may be made perpetual bearers. It is common to see plantations of this fruit with bare stems and the fruit on the extremities only. Where this is the case better cut to the ground and start anew or start young plants. If you take a good one-year plant and care for it as it should be it will yield far better results than can be expected from old diseased bushes. The first year it should be allowed three stems as bases. The second year each of these stems may be allowed to form two new branches, now making in all six. The third year each of the six form two, making twelve. After the third year simply keep your bush symmetrical in form and free from an overplus of weak growth. We want to reiterate the great point in successful gooseberry culture is to keep your plant in a vigorous condition. The moment a plant becomes feeble then insects and mildew soon finish it. Have you not observed how finely a young plant fruits for a few years and then all of a sudden ceases to fruit and dies? As to pruning we would say spring by all means.

The gooseberry is a rank feeder, and to aid it in producing heavy crops it must be fed liberally of manures, and to retain moisture a mulch of old straw will prove a fine thing. The roots run shallow, hence do not plow too deep, and that should be shallow. If you want to produce very fine fruit trenches dug alongside your rows and filled with well rotted manure will show wonderful results. As to varieties, avoid all foreign or mixtures of foreign blood in your gooseberries, for such is the final result of all we are acquainted with. Our natives are mildew proof and of fair quality. The Houghton is very productive and of fair quality, but the fruit is small. Chas. Downing is a large fruit but not as productive as it should be. Great advancement is being made in the way of seedlings of our natives, and we trust that in the near future a native gooseberry equal in size to any English variety and with all the hardiness of the Houghton.

GRAPE VINES.

Louis Yale writes: "How can I start grape vines from cuttings, and will it do to set them out in the spring?"

Good cuttings should be taken in November, before severe weather. Cut to two or three buds each. The top cut should be an inch above the upper bud; the lower cut obliquely across just at the back of lower bud. Tie them in bundles of twenty-five or fifty. These may be kept in slightly damp sand in a cellar until spring, or may be bedded out at once if frost has been kept out of the bed. Usually the grape wood is stored in cellars and worked into cuttings in January and February, as the weather warms and the vines start. Bundles of cuttings loosely and cover them three inches with rich soil. If they are covered with glass, as in cold frames, the cutting and rooting of these cuttings will be hastened. If the work is done on a large scale, as with nurserymen, the warmth of the sun without glass is depended on. In the condition, plant them in ground that has been very carefully prepared. Reverse the cuttings and plant the cuttings in a shallow base of cuttings deep enough to allow of covering the top bud and top of cutting also an inch to lessen evaporation. While the cuttings are in the ground be allowed to stand up above surface soil in the spring wind the cuttings may leaf out and pump the sap all out before roots form with sufficient strength to support growth. The base of cutting in warm soils may be eight to ten inches below surface. Long cuttings may be planted in the ground to keep the tops within cover of a two-inch ridge. Cultivate once in four days until August, for best results.

LARGE SEEDS BEST.

The question of the influence of the size of seeds upon germination and upon the size of the plant that springs therefrom, has been recently studied anew by Mr. B. R. Galloway, a summary of whose conclusions is given by the Gardener's Chronicle. The weight and size of the seed are of great importance. A large seed germinates better and more quickly, and with it one can count upon having at the same moment from 85 to 90 per cent. of the total crop, while with small seeds the crop reaches maturity only in successive periods of time, so that at no moment in gathering the crop could we have the same proportion of the whole. Besides, where with small seeds four successive crops are obtained, we have six with large seeds, their evolution occurring with greater rapidity.

HOMESICK IN LONDON.

Experience of a Clergyman in the World's Metropolis.

An American clergyman who had crossed the Atlantic for a holiday journey took apartments in the center of London, and made a laborious effort to see the sights and to enjoy himself.

He was alone and had no acquaintances in the great city. He drove up and down the streets on omnibuses; he visited Westminster Abbey, St. Paul's Cathedral, scores of old churches and the Tower of London; he had several excursions on the Thames; he walked over ten miles a day, and nevertheless was intolerably lonely and homesick. It was his first journey in England, and he had expected to enjoy every moment of it; but at the end of a fortnight he was footsore and dejected, and wished himself well out of London, and back in his quiet study at home preparing a sermon for Sunday.

One Saturday morning he started out for a long walk, leaving his guide-book in his room, and having no plan for the morning's recreation and no destination.

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Last year Hamilton spent \$279,070 in building operations.

Rev. G. B. Davis, Baptist minister at Sparta, has resigned.

James Campbell, of the hotel at Montague, P.E.I., is dead.

A Guelph goose has laid 45 eggs in the last two months.

Drayton will soon have outside telephonic communication.

Dr. A. J. Peel, London, has gone to practice in South Africa.

At Sparrow Lake recently the temperature was 35 below zero.

Walsh's store, Kingston, has been partially destroyed by fire.

Stores in Clinton close at 9 o'clock every Saturday evening.

A 650-foot breakwater will at once be erected at Port Dover.

A Listowel firm expects to handle more than 1,000 horses this season.

Rev. Mr. Loab, of Michigan, has been called to the Lutheran church at Baden. The London Hunt Club has formed a branch at Port Hope.

A man in Ingersoll was fined \$9.30 for fast driving there, though the horse cost him only \$10.

Haldimand County's high school cost \$6,500 last year, being more than one-third of the total expenditure of the Council.

PURELY LOCAL NEWS.

INTERESTING ITEMS ABOUT OUR OWN COUNTRY.

Gathered from Various Points from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

The new fire hall at Ayr is completed. It is said that Orillia is rich in scandals.

St. James' Church, Orillia, has a cadet corps. Mitchell will have a building boom next season.

The Athens House of Industry has 20 inmates.

A baseball league for Manitoulin is spoken of.

A choral society has been established in Clinton.

Godrich may soon have a county law library.

Allandale has voted to amalgamate with Barrie.

A public school building is to be erected in Kingston.

Marysville P. O., Ont., is now a money order office.

The new woolen factory at Sundridge is in operation.

Kingston is greatly troubled with street corner loafers.

Of the 650 convicts at Kingston only 12 are women.

Music may be taught in the Woodstock schools.

Lang's Hamilton received \$5,952 for city license fees.

A large pulp-wood business is done at Pontiac village.

The Guelph rolling mill is running to its full capacity.

Perth County has voted to build a House of Refuge.

Last year there were 107 convictions in Bruce County.

Berlin voted down a by-law to improve its market.

Hanover, the largest unincorporated village in Ontario.

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QUEEN VICTORIA'S PAYMASTER.

Hertalet is an Old Servant of the English Crown and Saw Wellington's Funeral.

The position of Paymaster of Her Majesty Victoria's Household is held by Mr. George Hertalet, whose family, originally from Switzerland, has served the English crown in various posts of confidence for quite a century.

The dingy offices belonging to the Household are near the historic stable yard. There was a time when the Lord Chamberlain, the Lord Steward and the Master of the Horse all had their own particular paymasters, but their functions are now merged in those of the Master of the Household. The paymaster is also one of the eight Sergeants-at-Arms. Mr. Hertalet has been present at about a dozen openings and closures of Parliament by Her Majesty in person. He was specially delegated to "receive" illustrious visitors at the jubilee, and has never missed a royal marriage or royal funeral, and very few royal christenings since 1838.

By far the finest and most imposing ceremonial he ever saw was the public funeral of the Duke of Wellington. He has certainly never been surpassed since. In all probability nothing grander has ever been attempted in England, and it was more than 48,000 of which £10,000 was expended on the car alone.

Ingratiate life George Hertalet repudiated the possession of troops of friends. His nomination late in life to the responsible position he now fills was hailed with satisfaction.

HAVE ANTS A LANGUAGE?

Because incomprehensible to us, there is no reason to believe that ants have no direct means of communicating with one another. Even in the insect world investigation has practically proved the fallacy of this supposition.

Sir James Boyle, the great Irish naturalist, always contended that ants had a language of their own, by which they were known their wants and fears to others of their kind. One day he encountered a colony that were evidently moving to new quarters. All appeared in the very best of spirits, and whenever two met, the naturalist noted that they put their heads together as though chatting very earnestly. To settle the matter in his own mind as to whether they were really talking or not, he killed one of them to observe the effect it would have on the others. The eye witnesses to this murder hastened to the rear and halted every one of the advancing column by laying their antennae together. The column instantly separated to the right and the left, none of the marchers afterward passing within less than six feet of their dead companion, though the remains of the insect were directly in the beaten path.

As early as 1666 there were 40,000 operatives in the English silk mills and cocoon houses.

WAS ADAM A GIANT?

Arguments Tending to Show That he Was Sixty-Seven Feet High.

At various times within the last few years assertions have been made by many thinkers that Adam and the antediluvian people were of extraordinary height, but many other thinkers, who never thought much about the matter, have laughed at the assertion and cried, "Boah!" I, too, am of the opinion that there was something about Adam that was extraordinary beside the number of his years, writes John T. Maxon. To prove the same by a course of mathematical reasoning we will take Noah, whose life was twenty years longer than Adam's, and who is quite as well known for his generosity to the human and animal races.

According to Genesis, Noah lived 950 years and then died. The average life of man to-day is seventy years. It is a well-defined rule in nature that animals, bipeds and quadrupeds live about three and a half times the number of years required for their individual maturity. Thus man in this country matures at twenty and dies at the age of seventy years. Dividing the age of Noah by three and a half, we find that he reached his maturity in about 270 years. The average man to-day at maturity measures about five feet and weighs about 150 pounds. Five feet in twenty years is equivalent to three inches in one year. Applying the same rule to Noah's maturing years, we find that at his maturity he was sixty-seven feet tall and weighed 1,375 pounds.

It stands to reason that if Noah was so great in body that the originator of the race must have been equally as large. Reckoning backward, the line of descent is as follows: Noah, Lamech, Methuselah, Enock, Jared, Malchaleel, Cainan, Seth, and Adam. There were giants in those days. The mere fact that Adam was never born evidences the fact that he was a giant-man. Everything that God created during the formation ages was according to a very high standard. The trees were sky-scrapers and the animals were of colossal size. The man, however, and all other things were made in miniature. Why should Adam have been a freak in this array of colossal nature?

Another fact that is stirring us in the face is this: The human race will be extinct in four hundred and fifty years, if the decrease in men's lives has been and will continue uniform. In a few years the average of man has decreased from nine hundred to seventy years, at which rate the year 2345 A.D. will dawn on a depopulated world. These conclusions are arrived at by a hypothetical course of reasoning, but if the "ifs" are well guarded by facts and figures, the conclusions are not far from the truth. Geologists and scientists, then, we are confronted by two facts, the immensity of Father Adam and the extinction of the race in the year 2345.

TWO WISE DOGS.

They Rescued Two of Their Kind That Were in Distress.

One of the most peculiar incidents in the annals of animal instinct occurred in Rutlandshire the other day, the facts of which are as follows: Squire X is one of the best known characters in that part of the country. A few days ago he missed two of his best sporting dogs, and his general supposition was that they had been stolen. Recently, however, he was surprised to see one of his pets walk into the house, followed a minute later by the other, both wearing the appearance of utter destitution.

Investigation revealed the following facts: While out shooting a neighbor came across a broken bank on his estate, and two of his dogs showed uneasiness at a hole in the ground. The neighbor called out to the dogs to leave the spot, and he finally secured a spade and began digging for the cause of the trouble. Eight feet of earth was dug away before the truth was out. Then he discovered the two dogs evidently buried from their own exertions in endeavoring to chase a rabbit.

They had been there for 13 days and were nearly famished. On their return to the Squire's house they were followed by the animals who had rescued them, and prompt treatment saved the lives of both.

INEQUALITY IN EYES.

You are either left-eyed or right-eyed unless you are the one person out of every fifteen who has eyes of equal strength. You also belong to the small minority of one out of every ten persons if your left eye is stronger than your right. As a rule, just as people are right handed, they are right eyed. This is probably due to the generally greater use of the organs of the right side of the body, as, for example, a gunner, using his right arm and shoulder, uses his right eye, thereby strengthening it with exercise. Old sea captains, after long use of the telescope, find their right eye much stronger than the left. This law is confirmed by the experience of aurists. If a person who has ears of equal hearing power has caused to use one ear more than the other for a long period, the ear brought into requisition is found to be much strengthened, and the ear which is not used loses its hearing in a corresponding degree.

KILLED ON THE ALPS.

Statistics collected by a Swiss writer seem to show that Alpine climbing is not so dangerous as is generally supposed. The number of persons killed annually by falling from a cliff is, he tells us, forty-one, but there is a tendency to decrease, and during 1894 the number of fatal accidents was only thirty-seven, although climbing has never been so much in fashion at any previous period. The writer, who is himself an enthusiast for climbing, declares that even of these thirty-seven accidents, however, only four were due to the victims were guilty of gross carelessness or imprudence, and that with regard to four others details are altogether unknown. He concludes, therefore, that the number of genuine non-preventable accidents to ninetene.

PROFESSIONAL PRIDE.

First Burglar—Now mind yer, Bill, no murder.

Second Burglar—Why not?

First Burglar—It's such a reflection on yer sanity.

AUSTRALIA'S GREAT HEAT

INTENSE SUFFERING CAUSED BY A HOT WAVE IN THE ANTIPODES.

Horses Dropped Dead in the Streets, Cattle Killed by Hundreds in the Fields, Crops Withered, Barren Eggs and Springs Were Dried—All the Continent Afflicted.

Mail advices bring details of the unprecedented spell of intense heat which afflicted Australia during the first two weeks of this year, of which a brief account was received by telegraph. The terrific wave of heat seems to have enveloped the whole of the Australian continent. For two weeks the temperature was nowhere below 90 degrees in the shade, and in some places it reached 122 degrees in the shade. The results of the heat, as told in the Australian newspapers are almost incredible. Horses dropped dead by scores on the streets of the cities, and in the agricultural districts horses, cattle, and sheep died by hundreds in the fields. Many big bush fires occurred as a direct result of the great heat and consequent dryness, and in many regions the sky was overcast with dense clouds of smoke, which made the heat more intense, and greatly added to the sufferings of all living things. It is stated that grapes were actually cooked on the vines, and all green crops were almost ruined. Springs, creeks and wells dried up, and for some time there was every prospect of a water famine.

A WATER FAMINE after the heat. The Sydney Herald of Jan. 7 says of the state of affairs in that city on the preceding day during the first week of the heat, when it was not yet at its worst: "The temperature of the burning people's feet and the horses in the buses left in the streets, unattended, as though shot. A lurid haze covered the city and the sun shone as the moon of blood. No such day has been experienced in Sydney for a quarter of a century."

In some business places where large numbers of workpeople are employed business might as well have been suspended for all that was done. The heat was so thoroughly oppressive that the employees absolutely could not work. On public and private building contracts in many instances, a similar condition of affairs existed, and is some of the foundries a four hours' spell was ordered.

The temperature in Sydney on the day of which this was written was 105 degrees in the shade at the Government observatory, and the moon rose to 117 degrees in the shade, and at Forbes it was 113 degrees. In the latter district large numbers of townspeople suffered from heat and for lack of water. The country thereabout was like a desert, every blade of grass having been burned brown.

Farmers were unable to work in the fields during the day, and in most districts the laborers went out at night, as soon as the moon rose to 117 degrees, and save what remained of the blisters crops. Bands of horses and cattle were in several places hemmed in by bush fires and killed.

DIED IN THE FLAMES.

At Perth, 117 degrees in the shade was registered. Five persons died of the heat in one day, and people slept out of doors, and in the parks, by hundreds. The water supply was shut off several hours each day in order to stop the great waste caused by people using it in an effort to get some relief from the heat. The heat continued without intermission for a week after that. The hottest day ever experienced in Sydney was on Jan. 13, when 108.5 degrees in the shade was registered at the Government observatory. The streets of the city were washed down with water from the hydrants all through the middle of the day, in an attempt to lower the blistering temperature. Business was at a standstill, and the number of deaths from the heat was enormous. During this day the consumption of water in Sydney was 19,000,000 gallons. During this the second day of the heat, a temperature of from 100 degrees to 117 degrees was registered all over the colony of New South Wales and from all other parts of Australia. The heat was greatest in New South Wales, but the temperature was almost equally high, and entirely unprecedented in other parts of Australia.

An unusual feature of the heat wave was that a high wind blew over the whole country during most of the time, in some places reaching a velocity of fifty and one hundred miles an hour. But it was a wind like the blast from a furnace, and it brought increased suffering instead of some relief. It blew up half in front of the clouds in the cities and from the baked fields, and greatly increased the ravages of the bush fires. The heat was felt out to sea for a distance of nearly 200 miles.

WHAT A TON OF COAL WILL MAKE

Somebody has made the interesting chemical calculation that, from a single ton of ordinary gas coal, there may be produced 1,500 pounds of coke, twenty gallons of ammonia, water, and 100 pounds of coal tar. More curious still, it is found that by destructive distillation the coal tar will yield nearly seventy pounds of pitch, seventeen pounds of creosote, fourteen pounds of heavy oils, one and half pounds of naphthalene, six and three-tenths pounds of naphthalene, four and three-fourths pounds of naphthalene, two and one-fourth pounds of anthracene, one and one-half pounds of phenol, one and one-fifth pounds of uric acid, and one and one-tenth pounds each of benzene and aniline, seventy-seven hundredths of a pound of toluene, forty-six hundredths of a pound of anthracene, and nine-tenths of a pound of toluene.

VICTORIA'S ATTENDANTS.

Probably the most-attended lady is Her Majesty, Queen Victoria. To attend her wardrobe she has five maids three dressers, and two wardrobe women. It is the senior dresser's duty to convey orders to different tradespeople, jewelers, drapers, dressmakers, etc. One dresser and one wardrobe woman are in constant attendance serving on alternate days. At Windsor, one lady in waiting, two maids of honor, a lord in waiting, and two equerries, one groom in waiting, also the keeper of the privy, the lady's secretary, assistants in both departments and the master of the household are in attendance.

BRITAIN'S MILITARY ARM.

SHOULD RAISE IN CASE OF WAR
1,250,000 MEN.

A singular Imperialist discusses the Empire's Armed Strength—The Many Arms Which Men Could Be Raised to Defend the Empire in Time of Need.

The news that the Moors of the island of New Zealand have expressed their desire to volunteer for a

regiment in the Transvaal, is a new sign among Radical jour-

nals, and even bring a smile to the lips of those who have an intelligent

understanding of international ethics, as a writer in the Pall Mall Gazette,

has said to us at the present moment on the subject of the spirit it betrays.

The news dimly discerned that England is in trouble, and forthwith stepped

forward. Not only should this action be accepted in kindly grati-

tude as a new and unexpected sign of the solidarity of the Empire, but it

should serve to make us reconsider some of our preconceived notions in regard

to national defence. "The English are," says Soult, "a short blade, but

exquisitely tempered." Soult

was what he was speaking of, if any one did. In his time the effective

service of the army amounted to some-
thing between 70,000 and 100,000 men.

Nowadays our home army, exclusive of

the Indian army, amounts, roughly

speaking, to 150,000 men. In the face

of the new facts and the new develop-

ments of modern armaments, this is

certainly not a large force, but all the

same it seems to me that there is a ten-

dency to depreciate unduly this arm of

defence. We are constantly informed

that our army is only a police force to

keep order in our Empire. It may be

true, and is undoubtedly true, that we

must depend in the first instance and

mainly upon our navy, but I think that

we should be unwise to overlook the

possibilities latent in the junior ser-

vices. Of course, compared with the

territorial armies of France and Ger-

many, which may be reckoned at half

a million in each case, this little force

of 150,000 does not figure very largely

with reserves, and including men who

have done their time, it is reckoned that

Germany and France could put

THREE MILLION MEN

into the field. Against so vast a dis-

play what can we do? Let us see.

We must remember that the short

blade has still an "exquisite temper."

At least, the experience in practical war-

fare goes for anything, it should have

it is safe to say that a very slight

percentage in the French and German

regular armies has been under fire. It

is getting on for a generation since the

France-German war, and neither coun-

try has colonies to practice in. On the

other hand, the English army, small

as it is, is constantly being exercised

in the case of war—in Africa, in a

dozen places. "On form," if we may

use the phrase, the English army, man

to man, should prove a great deal more

effective than any other army in the

world. And this I say, quite apart

from any patriotic bias in the super-

iority of the Englishman over Con-

tinentalists. But to leave military skill

and to come to numbers (for it seems to

be numbers which are going to decide

if we consider trained men, against the
half million of France and Germany,
we can place our home army of 150,000
together with a regular trained service
of nearly 250,000 in India. It is certain
that we must hold the sea; but, if that
be done, and our colonial possessions
thus protected from invasion, we have
at liberty a formidable military force.
If that be not "tempered" to the best
advantage, why none can say that a
squadron of Germans and Frenchmen
who have been out of business for ten
or twenty years, is as "tempered" as it
might be.

ELEPHANTS KILLED FOR IVORY.

Seventy-five Thousand Killed Annually to
Supply the World's Markets.

One-fifth of the world's commerce in

ivory comes to Great Britain, and it will

astonish most people to learn that 15,

000 elephants have to be killed every

year to keep her markets supplied with

the precious substance. Altogether, to

keep the whole world in ivory—apart

from fossil tusks—75,000 elephants are

slaughtered annually.

Africa is the great ivory country;

and in the Congo basin, the best hunt-

ing ground there are supposed to be

about 200,000 elephants, worth altogether

about half a million sterling. The

average weight of ivory obtained from

a single elephant is about fifty pounds.

Tusks weighing about a hundred pounds

each have been procured, but this is

very rare.

The most expensive tusks are those

obtained in the manufacture of billiard

balls; they cost, as a rule, \$110 a

hundred-weight.

Ivory dust and shavings are used by

confectioners to stiffen the more ex-

pensive kinds of jellies. The scrapings

are often burnt and made into a paint

known as "ivory black," worth about

\$20 a ton.

The hardest of all ivory is that ob-

tained from the hippopotamus. It can

emit sparks like a piece of flint when

struck with steel, and is principally used

in making artificial teeth.

MAKING RAIN IN INDIA.

A rainmaker in India has an appar-

atus consisting of a rocket, capable of

rising to the height of a mile, contain-

ing a reservoir of ether. In its de-

scendant it opens a parachute, which

causes it to come down slowly. The ether

is thrown out in fine spray, and its ab-

sorption of heat is said to lower the

temperature about it sufficiently to con-

dense the vapor and produce a limited

shower.

POISONOUS VAPORS IN AFRICA.

Prince Henry of Battenberg's death

now appears to have been brought about

by an act of military disobedience, al-

though an attempt has been made to

hush the matter up. The English ex-

pedition to Camassie, while crossing the

eighty miles of pestilential swamp land

lying between the coast and the table-

land, was under the strictest orders not

to leave the tents after sundown. The

object of this was to preserve the Euro-

peans as far as possible from the poi-

FACTS IN FEW WORDS.

Two young women have been appoint-

ed gardeners at the New Gardens, London,

on the condition that they wear trousers

when at work.

Johanna, the chimpanzee in Central

Park, New York, is very fond of liquors

of all kinds. Fort wine or whisky are,

however, said to be his favorites.

There is a shellfish in the Mediterranean

which produces a good quality of silk.

Fabrics have been manufactured from it,

but only as curiosities.

In Norway and Sweden, where a

couple can be legally married, certifi-

cates must be produced showing that

both bride and bridegroom have been

racinated.

Columbia, Ky., has a practically un-

educated Baptist preacher who can re-

cite every chapter in the Bible. It is

said that one can call for any chapter,

and this preacher will recite it in its

entirety with the greatest ease.

The importation into the United States

of plants from China and Japan is for-

bidden on account of the prevalence of

the Asiatic cholera. Nothing

holds the germ of disease so well

as the soil in which the plants are ship-

ped.

The labor commissioner has been

gathering statistics on the cost of liv-

ing in that state. He figures that the

average daily cost of living is 21 cents

for each individual in the average

family. The cost of living to single

men, boarding, is 46 cents. These fig-

ures cover rent, food, fuel and light.

Some idea of the immense number

of rabbits in Australia may be gathered

from the fact that a man in the Aus-

tralian territory recently came across a

"mob" of them about four miles wide,

and as close as they could run together.

Some of the country is now being

combated with burrows that it is hardly

safe to ride or drive.

A BOOK FOR YOUNG MEN.

An immeasurable amount of suffer-

ing and injury to the human race is due

to the ignorant violation of physiologi-

cal laws by the youth of our land. Ruinous

practices are indulged in, through ig-

norance of the inevitable injury to con-

stitution and health which surely fol-

lows. By every young man, the divine

injunction, "Know Thyself," should be

well heeded. To assist such in acquir-

ing a knowledge of themselves and of

how to preserve health, and to shun

the pernicious and most destructive

practices, to which so many fall victims,

as well as to reclaim and point out the

means of relief and cure to any who

may unwittingly have violated Nature's

laws, and to guard against the dire con-

TOBACCO-TWISTED NERVES.

THE UNAVOIDABLE RESULTS OF THE
CONTINUED USE OF TOBACCO.

Is There a Sure, Easy and Quick way of
Obtaining Permanent Relief from the
Habit?



Millions of men think they need stimulants, because their nerves are set on fire by tobacco. The persistent use of tobacco to which the tobacco-cuser subjects his nerves cannot possibly fail to make weak the strongest man. Chewing and smoking destroy manhood and nerve power. What you call a habit is a nervous disease.

Tobacco in the majority of cases deadens the feelings. You may not think tobacco hurts you, but how are you ever going to tell how much better you would feel without it, unless you follow the advice of Postmaster Holbrook:

CURED BY CASES OUT OF 50.

Holbrook, Nov. 13, 1906.

Gentlemen,—The effects of No-To-Bac are truly wonderful. I had used

tobacco for forty-three years, a pound

plus a week. I used two boxes of No-

To-Bac and have had no desire for to-

bacco since. I gave two boxes of No-

To-Bac to a man named West who had

used tobacco for forty years, and

two boxes to Mr. Whitman, and

neither of them have used tobacco since

and say they have no desire for it. Over

fifty that I know of have used No-To-

Bac through my influence, and I

only know of one case where it did not

cure, and then it was the fault of the

patient.

I was 64 years old last week. I have

gained seventeen pounds in flesh since

I quit the use of tobacco. You can use

this letter, or any part of it, as you

wish.

Yours respectfully,

C. E. Holbrook, P. M.

You say it is wonderful. Indeed, it

is. No-To-Bac cured over 300,000 cases

just as bad. You can be made well and

strong by No-To-Bac. Your own druggist

guarantees a cure. "Don't Smoke

and Spit," "Don't Smoke and Spit and

Your Life Away," written guarantee of

cure and free sample, mailed for the

asking. Address: The Sterling Remedy

Co., Chicago or New York.

RARE KINDNESS.

Eminent Physician's Clerk—Shall I

make Mr. Youngusband's bill and

send it to him?

Eminent Physician (a man with a soft

heart)—Well, no, not yet. He seems to

be in seventh heaven over the arrival

of that baby, and I hate to intrude on

his innocent joy.

A BETTER TARGET.

Maud—I just hate to have Godfrey

kiss me; it's such a bit of a miss perfor-

mance.

Evelyn—I never noticed that he

missed.

Ryckman's Kootenay Cure.

Positive Cure for Rheumatism

and Paralysis.

S. H. Ryckman, M.P., Dear Sir,—My

health was run down; and running sore

on my hand for years. My health is

completely cured, and talk of the new

SCIENCE MAKES ANOTHER GIGANTIC STRIDE.

And Gives to the World an Absolute Cure
for Heart Disease and Dropsy—The Dis-

ease can now be Controlled in Thirty
Minutes.

"For ten years I have suffered greatly from heart disease. Fluttering of the heart, palpitations and smothering spells have made my life miserable. Every thing was tried and done, as I thought. A short time ago the crisis came, and I was confined to my bed. As dropsy had set in, my physician said I must prepare my family for the worst. All this time I had seen Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart advertised, but did not think it could help me. As a last resort I tried it, and think of my joy when I received great relief from one dose. One bottle cured my dropsy, and brought me out of bed; and five bottles have completely cured my heart. If you are troubled with any heart affection, and are in despair, as I was, use this remedy, for I know it will cure you." Mrs. James Adams, Syracuse, N. Y.

Edison prophesies that in ten years horseless carriages will be the rule, and horse-propelled vehicles the exception.

DEADLY KIDNEY DISEASE.

The Only Way to Avoid the Great De-

stroyer.

Once clear to the individual that kidney disease is a result of uric acid and oxalate of lime, having their place in the human system, hardening and forming into stone-like substances, and the folly of treating such a disease with any medicine other than a liquid, and one that will dissolve the uric acid, there will be little trifling with pills, powders and remedies of this character, which cannot possibly effect a permanent cure. The successful treatment of American Kidney Cure is due to the fact that as a liquid it immediately reaches the diseased organ, and dissolves the uric acid, and other substances. It never fails.

W. F. C. 806.

Scott's Emulsion

The cream of purest Norwegian cod-liver oil, with hypophosphites, adapted to the weakest digestion. Almost as palatable as milk.

Two Sizes—50 cents and \$1.00

SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville, Ont.

LADIES—Over 75,000 Dress Makers are now using Macdonell's New York Garment Drafting Machine with marvelous success. It fits every form; follows every fashion; keeps the pattern; and makes the dressmaker's work a pleasure. Agents wanted. TORONTO CUTTING SCHOOL, 113 Yonge St., Toronto.

NURSERY STOCK.

APPLE, PEACH, PLUM, CHERRY, VERY LARGE STOCK OF NATIVE TREES. H. S. HURD, SURLINGTON, ONT.

HAY

With Government Inspector's CERTIFICATE OF QUALITY attached to Railway Receipt, delivered at any station. Write for prices and particulars to S. C. DUNCAN-CLARK, OPPOSITE QUEEN'S HOTEL, TORONTO. Reference: DOMINION BANK.

FOR TWENTY-SIX YEARS.

DUNN'S BAKING POWDER THE COOK'S BEST FRIEND LARGEST SALE IN CANADA.

Now Ready: Cleg Kelly, ARAB OF THE CITY.

His Pro-ress

GUARANTEED.

Every Pound of

Blue Stone

We sell this spring is guaranteed "pure and unadulterated and well fitted for the dressing of seed wheat."

These are the words of Prof. Kenrick, official Government Analyst, Winnipeg, who made an exhaustive analysis of a sample of this Bluestone. We sell it at 6 cents a pound and pure Bluestone cannot be sold for less and admit the semblance of a fair profit.

W. W. BOLE.

The Moose Jaw Times.

FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1896.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Arbor day the 15th inst.

Car of potatoes to arrive. Robinson Straw hats, every description. T. W. Robinson.

Mr. R. A. McCall left on Thursday for Blaine, Washington.

A new land office has been opened at Maple Creek, with Mr. S. Gray in charge.

WANTED.—Good girl. Highest wages will be paid. Apply to Mrs. A. WILCOX.

Mr. Tom. Miller, lately on the staff of THE TIMES, left for his home in Regina on Tuesday night.

House furnishings, carpets, rugs, curtains, cutlery, crockery, etc., etc. T. W. Robinson.

Rev. A. B. Winchester, of Victoria, B. C., will occupy the pulpit in the Presbyterian church on Sunday evening.

One makes no mistake in placing their order for eye glasses or spectacles with Mr. W. J. Brotherton, Regina. Look out for his ad. next week.

Mr. Hugh McDougall, Mr. John Rutherford and Mr. E. G. Woodward attended Mr. Grant's political meeting in Regina on Wednesday night.

Living pictures of happiness are the men whose good fortune it is to blossom out in bran new attire from W. N. MITCHELL, the fashionable tailor.

Seymour N. de P. Green, Esq., has been created a police magistrate of the North-West Territories, with jurisdiction at Moose Jaw. This is an Ottawa appointment.

The Regina Board of Trade, after being dormant for three years has been reconstituted under the presidency of Mr. W. F. Eddy, Mayor of Regina, with Mr. Wm. Trant as secretary.

ASCENSION DAY.—Thursday, May 14th, is a great Christian Festival, being the ascension day of our Lord Jesus Christ. At St. John the Baptist's church there will be a celebration of the Holy Eucharist at 7 o'clock in the morning, Matins at 8:30, Festival Evensong and sermon at 7:30.

Stovell's Pocket Directory for May is to hand on time, containing all official changes up to date in railway and steamship time tables, stage routes, etc. Several new features are in this month's issue, among which are notice lacrosse, bicycle, cricket, gun, golf, tennis, canoe and football clubs and schedule.

Registered at the C. P. R. Hotel for the past week were the following: A. P. Inglis, C. H. Fields, Montreal; W. E. Crawford, Prince Albert; James Dowler, Geo. Strachan, A. L. Johnson, Frank H. Heritt, Winnipeg; W. G. Pettingill, W. G. Haultain, T. C. Johnston, Regina; T. G. Collins, St. Paul; Wm. Clarke, Brandon; H. Y. Farron, Calgary; J. L. Green, North Portal; G. E. Dyer, Kingston; H. C. Arnold, agent for G. P. Kleiser, Toronto; W. R. Curry, Medicine Hat; R. C. Randall, Buffalo Lake.

Waghorn's Guide, ever to the front, publishes with May issue a map of the Dominion Electoral Divisions, the new official Northern Pacific time card, new C. P. R. and Beatty Line lake sailings and connections, ocean sailings and summer rates, etc. All existing post offices and locations and mail stage services guaranteed to be the most reliable and complete list ever published. New county Court sittings, school districts in N. W. T., veterinary surgeons, guide to municipalities and parish lots, etc., with maps, complete time cards and business tables, diary, almanac, weather tables, etc.

Mr. Grant having declared his meeting for Saturday off, we are informed that the Patrou candidate, Mr. McInnis, will not be in Moose Jaw on that day.

Mr. J. L. O. de la Hay, of Buffalo Lake, will conduct morning service in the church of St. John the Baptist, Moose Jaw, next Sunday morning at 11 o'clock.

Rev. J. H. Bowering, of Brandon, has arrived to occupy the Baptist field of Moose Jaw for the summer. He will preach in Russell Hall on Sunday, the 10th inst.

A drummer boy, sixteen years of age, from Her Majesty's training ship Warspite—Lord Nelson's old battleship—passed through this morning on his way to Vancouver, where he has been engaged by the C. P. R. to serve on the S. S. Empress of China.

A special train-load of Chinamen passed through from Vancouver to New York on Saturday morning. When near Swift Current one of the number died, and on the train reaching Moose Jaw a coffin was purchased from Mr. J. Bellamy, undertaker. The corpse will be sent to China.

Mr. Grant, the Liberal candidate advertised yesterday for a meeting in Moose Jaw on Saturday, but owing to Mr. Davin being unable to be present at that time, and that Mr. Davin will hold a meeting in Medicine Hat on Monday to which Mr. Grant has been invited the Moose Jaw meeting has been declared off.

Monday evening, April 27th, the Presbyterian Christian Endeavor Society tendered Mr. Tom. Miller a good bye in the shape of a social in the church after the regular meeting of the society, owing to his being about to leave Moose Jaw to reside in Regina. Mr. Miller has been President of the Young People's Society for some time and was popular with all.

The body of Policeman Kern, who was drowned in Short Creek, near Estevan, a few days ago, was recovered on Tuesday, 5th inst. It had been in the water eight days, and was found not far from where he attempted to cross. He was buried in the cemetery on the 9th inst. The police from the neighboring detachments attended, the church was crowded and a large number followed his remains to the grave. Rev. W. Watson, priest-in-charge, of Moose Jaw, officiated, assisted by Mr. Winter, of Estevan.

ROGATIONTIDE.—Rogation days are special days set apart for praying for the Divine blessing upon the crops and for other temporal mercies. It is an ancient custom to "beat the bounds" of the parish at this season, the minister going around to different centres and leading the people in intercessions for the blessing of the Almighty on the work of their hands. In this district on Rogation Sunday such services will be held at English Village at 10:30 and at Buffalo Lake at 3 o'clock and in the church of St. John the Baptist on Wednesday at 7:30 with a sermon at each place.

Quarterly Meeting. The regular quarterly meeting of the official board of the Methodist church was held on Monday afternoon last. Amongst other business the following resolution was unanimously passed:

Moved by Mr. A. Hicks, seconded by Mr. W. W. Bole, and resolved: "That we the members of the Quarterly Official Board of the Methodist church, realizing the success both spiritually and temporally that has attended the pastorate of the Rev. Mr. Ferrier for the year just ended, wish to hereby express our high appreciation of his past services; and believing that the interests of our church and the Master's cause in this portion of His vineyard would be best served by his return as our pastor for the ensuing year, do hereby cordially extend an invitation to him to return."

That Mr. Ferrier's labors amongst his people are greatly appreciated the above will show. Mr. Ferrier replied at some length to the resolution, expressing the pleasure it was to him to be associated with the Moose Jaw people as their pastor and stating that while every Methodist minister was in the hands of the stationing committee of the Conference, still if his own inclinations and expectations had any weight he would certainly remain here for the next year.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Supreme Court Judgments.

Judgment has been rendered in the following cases, tried by the Hon. Mr. Justice Richardson at the spring sittings of the Supreme Court, held here April 14th, 15th and 16th.

THOMSON vs. MRS. LATHAM.—Judgment for plaintiff for \$34.00 and costs.

D. MCLEAN vs. BRADSHAW.—Judgment for defendant. Action dismissed with costs.

GILBOY vs. WHITE AND COVENTRY.—Judgment for defendants with costs.

Select Templars.

On Wednesday evening last the Select Templars met in the Council chamber, Russell hall, and held their regular communication.

After transaction of business a pleasant hour was spent with Mr. McCall, one of the fraternity. Select Councilor Nelson, C. D. J. Christie, Geo. Sharpe, Robt. Beard and Mrs. E. A. Barber, on behalf of the Select Templars, expressed their regret at Mr. McCall's departure from Moose Jaw. Mr. McCall made a fitting reply stating that so long as he lived he "would never forget the Select Templar's vow."

Bariff.

BARIFF, May 5.—The Bow river is now free from ice and boating is in season and is being taken advantage of by the young people and tourists. Capt. Roper will shortly launch his beautiful steam yacht, "The Mountain Belle," which will be used solely as a passenger boat.

Fishing is in season and our local fishermen are making some very good hauls of mountain trout. Lake Minnewanka is also clear of ice and some very fine lake trout are being caught, some weighing thirteen and fourteen pounds.

Geo. Paris, our tonorial artist, is opening up a branch business in Antlarcite for the summer months. Success to you, George.

This last week has been a foreshadowing of what the season is going to be. Tourists in large numbers have been arriving and all express themselves as being greatly delighted with the beautiful scenery of our National Park, and think it is one of which Canadians may well be proud.

Among the numerous tourists of this week were R. W. Timmins and R. H. Neelands, of Moose Jaw, and L. A. Ferguson, of Regina, who were the guests of our genial teacher, Mr. R. E. Campbell. Messrs. Timmins and Neelands went west on Monday to the Kootenay to try and "strike it rich," while Mr. Ferguson, who is general agent for the Federal Life insurance Co., went to Vancouver.

Caron.

CARON, May 5.—As your regular correspondent has been omitting several items of interest that have occurred here during the past two or three weeks I thought I would send you a few items.

We are glad to hear that Mrs. Chas. Hewitt is able to be around again after her illness.

We learn that Mr. Chas. Young intends taking a trip to England next fall.

Mr. Johnston, of Boharm was in our midst to-day looking for a good responsible man to run his milk wagon for the season.

Samuel wears a smiling face. It is a girl.

Miss Stibborn, of Grenfell, Assa., is spending the summer with Mrs. A. H. Powell, at the section house.

We hear that gardening is the rage just now. Better fence the other end or the chickens will scratch all the onions up.

Mrs. A. H. and Mr. Pierce Powell were visiting in the Getty settlement last week.

J. still holds the Belt against all comers. The other J. is not in it.

M. R. Smart is down from the ranche at Parkburg.

The unfavorable weather is making seedling rather backward. But do not be in too big a hurry to get the grain sown, boys. Do plenty of harrowing and rolling, and be sure you do not forget to use the grasper poison sent out by the Assembly free, two bottles to each settler. If the poison is used early and to advantage it will be the means of destroying a great number of gophers, thus saving a great many acres of grain.

There is some talk of effecting a Council in the near future to look after the interests of the town.

We learn that on returning from the Getty settlement that Mrs. Powell was nearly going down stream, as her side of the wagon was nearly under water.

The sectionmen were increased to their regular summer force on the 1st inst.

Our Sunday School was started a week ago last Sunday, with William Robinson as Superintendent and Chas. Young Bible Class teacher. The average attendance is about twenty-five.

HAYSEED

Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke Your Life Away

Is the truthful, startling title of a book about No-To-Bac, the harmless, guaranteed tobacco habit cure that braces up ailing nerves, eliminates the nicotine poison, makes weak men gain strength, vigor and manhood. You run no physical or financial risk, as No-To-Bac is sold by W. W. Bole under guarantee to cure or money refunded. Book free. Ad. Sterling Remedy Co., 374 St. Paul St. Montreal.

ROYAL TEMPLARS.

An Evening of Music and Song— Farewell Supper to Mr. Reg. A. McCall.

On Tuesday evening last the Royal Templars held an open meeting as a farewell to Mr. McCall, the recording secretary of the Council, who left yesterday morning for the coast. The Templars had invited a number of Mr. McCall's friends, who were not members of the order, to be present, among whom we noticed Mayor Boger, A. M. Fenwick, H. Jagger, J. O. Thompson, Hamilton Long, J. T. Simpson, Mrs. Simpson, the Misses Simpson, the Misses Stevenson, the Misses Ostrander, Thos. Rankine, Rev. Mr. Ferrier, Rev. Mr. Campbell, E. G. Woodward, Mr. and Mrs. Munns, R. L. Slater, Wm. Simington, Mrs. G. M. Annable, Miss Latham and others.

After the formal opening of the Council and the election of two candidates, the following well rendered programme was presented, with Select Councilor Nelson in the chair:

Instrumental trio, C. Huxtable (mandolin) and Messrs. Walter Simington and John Munns (guitars); vocal solo, "Dear Louise," L. E. W. Bailey; reading, Mrs. Caudles' Curtain Lectures, W. J. Nelson; vocal solo, "I'm mad with Mary Morrison," Miss Winnie Ostrander; piano solo, Reg. A. McCall; vocal solo, "Harbor lights are shining," H. Jagger; comic song, Hamilton Long; guitar duet, Messrs. Munns and Simington; song and chorus, "Who's dat a callin'." Thos. Rankine; mandolin and guitar trio, Messrs Huxtable, Munns and Simington.

This excellent programme, to which it will be seen nearly all the musical and vocal talent of Moose Jaw contributed, was much appreciated by the large audience that filled Russell Hall. At the conclusion of the same, the chairman spoke of the loss the Templars would sustain in the departure of Mr. McCall. They would lose an energetic and painstaking officer, and one who was ever willing and able to contribute to the musical and vocal exercises for the good of the order. His place would be hard to fill. The Select Templars, of whom Mr. McCall was one would lose a valued member in its fraternal temple.

Mr. McCall, in a neat speech, thanked the people of Moose Jaw and the Royal Templars for the honor done him. While in Moose Jaw he had enjoyed himself very much and he left it with some regret. He was not aware of his small contributions to the town's musical programmes had won for him so many friends. He would always look back to the days spent in the district with loving memory.

A supper was then served by the sister Templars, to which all present did substantial justice. During the time an orchestra furnished sweet music.

The repeat ended, the closing hymn of the Templars was sung and a happy evening with the Templars was brought to a close.

Rifle Association.

The regular monthly meeting of the Moose Jaw Rifle Association was held in the office of Mr. Nelson on Wednesday evening last, President Leary in the chair.

All arrangements were made for the holding of the annual spring matches, on Monday, May 25th inst., at seven o'clock.

Tuesday and Friday of each week have been set aside as practice days. W. J. White has been appointed official marker in the pit. N. F. Davis, M. P., Jas H. Ross, M.L.A., and Richard Sweet were elected honorary members. Persons desiring to join can procure membership tickets, on payment of \$2.00 from Mr. Nelson, the honorary secretary. It is estimated that the membership this year will reach seventy-five.

The Government have been petitioned for a twenty additional stand of Martini Henri rifles, and the members feel confident that the Government will accede to the request.

A good season's sport may be looked forward to. Last year the Association with its many matches, good prizes spirited and earnest rivalry of the competitors not forgetting its successful banquet at the Brunswick and the subsequent ball at the Hall, fairly outshone itself. This year the officers are determined to excel last year's record in every respect.

The Sportsman, in referring to this Association, in its April number, says: "The Moose Jaw Rifle Association is a particularly live affair. Last season it stood at the head of the North-West Associations, and this year it bids fair to surpass that record. The membership is large and the interest is keen, and these are important factors in the success of any organization."

ESTRAY!

Came to my herd one stallion colt about two years old, branded K on right shoulder, two front feet and right hind foot white, also white stripe in face. The owner can have same by proving property and paying expenses within ten days from date. If not claimed within that time the law in regard to stallions running at large will be strictly adhered to. THOS. BAINE, N.E. 1/4 36, 15, 26.

To the Public Generally:

We thank you for your liberal patronage in the past and while fully realizing the changed conditions, our interests are largely mutual, and we are more determined than ever to hold our ground against all competitors. OUR MOTTO WOULD BE: "Stay by those who stayed by you and the district."

To the FARMERS:

BLUESTONE! No danger of shortage this spring. We have a large quantity bought of the analysed, pure, unadulterated article. Price away down low.

To the Dairymen:

We are local agents for Western Assiniboia for the celebrated Alexandra Separators, and can sell them as low as they can be bought in the Dominion. See those now on exhibition in our window. All dairy requisites such as cream and milk delivery cans, churns, pails, thermometers, separator oil, &c., in stock. All our other lines complete and at rock bottom prices.

SEED GRAINS. SEED GRAINS. E. A. Baker & Co.

M. J. MacLEOD.

OPENING.

Spring Sale

CUT PRICES.

Never before have we been in a position to place on sale such extraordinary values in high class goods as at present. A look through our immense stock and at our prices will interest you, whether you buy or not. Here are a few of the many bargains we offer:

Boots and Shoes—Men's black harvest bala, hand riveted, solid leather inside, at \$1.25; men's kip blucher, hand made, at \$1.75; men's fine laced bala or congress at \$1.75. Ladies Oxford patent tip at \$1.00; ladies Dongola kid Oxford tip at \$1.50; ladies' buttoned boots, patent tip, at \$1.25; Ladies' Dongola buttoned, patent tip, at \$1.65; boys' misses and children's boots and shoes as low in proportion.

Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing—We pride ourselves on the provision we have made in this line and have already won a reputation far and wide for quality, style and perfect fitting. We are starting men's tweed suits at \$4.00. Excellent values in men's tweed and worsted suits at \$6.00, \$7.00, \$8.00, \$9.00 and \$10.00, that cannot be duplicated. Children's fancy tweed suits neatly made up and lined throughout at \$1.90, \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.50, and up to \$5.00.

Hats and Caps for men, boys, and children, in all the latest styles and colors. We are showing splendid values in men's felt hats at 50 cents, 75 cents and \$1.00. All we ask is the opportunity to show you that we have the right goods at right prices.

M. J. MacLEOD.

Matt. Fletcher,

(The Farmer's Friend)

Late of York, England.

Skilled Blacksmith. Horse-shoeing a Specialty.

I have made a number of hand-drills, containing six bits; prices away down.

A call solicited, when my workmanship will speak for itself.

Forge, River Street, West, (Near Brunswick Hotel.)

WANTED!

First class girl at ABERDEEN HOUSE, Moose Jaw.

NOTICE.

I will run a herd of horses and cattle at Springbrook Ranche, eighteen miles south and two miles from the Wood Mountain trail, during the season of 1896. Two stallions will be kept at the ranche for service, and also a lot will run with the cattle. WM. HARRIS, Moose Jaw. 45

Help Wanted—Female!

WORK FOR MEN AND WOMEN. We pay \$6 to \$10 per week for easy home work. Child can do it. No Scheme, Books or Peddling. This is bona fide. Send stamp for work and particulars at once. THE SEYMOUR SUPPLY CO., Masonic Temple, Camden, N. J. 45 ly

PICNIC!

A picnic will be held (called the Ranchers' Picnic) at the home of Mr. M. T. Hambring, six miles southwest of Moose Jaw, on Monday, the 25th day of May. Every effort will be put forth to make this the picnic of the season. Swings and games will be taken from Moose Jaw, and if possible, the brass band will be there. A general invitation is extended to everybody. Bring your basket. 45 48.

SPRING MILLINERY OPENING.

Just placed in stock a beautiful assortment of new spring millinery in the newest styles, also ladies' capes, golf jerseys, blouses, Hygien Underwear and all lines suitable for children's wear.

Miss E. Clarke.

GENDRON BICYCLES

Most Rigid Frame & Truest Bearings.

Of any wheel on the market.

For Sale at.....

BELLAMY'S

Baby Carriages, Doll Cais, Wagons, &c., on hand.

MORTGAGE SALE OF VALUABLE Town Property.

By virtue of a mortgage made by Mary E. Annable and John E. Annable to William Arthur Kalerin deceased, pursuant to the order of the Honourable Mr. Justice Richardson there will be offered for sale by public auction by Oswald B. Fysh, Auctioneer, at the Ottawa Hotel in the Town of Moose Jaw on Saturday, the twenty-third day of May, A.D. 1896, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon the following property, viz. Lot number Nineteen in Block the Hundred and Twelve in the Town of Moose Jaw in the North-West Territories of Canada.

The property will be offered at an upset price to be named at the time of sale. The above described property is situated on High Street, and is erected thereon a brick dwelling house.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

WM. GRAYSON, Vendor's Advocate, Moose Jaw, N.W.T.

O. B. FYSH, Auctioneer, Dated 1st May, 1896. 45 48.

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